Diabetes

Definition: Respondents ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes. Excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 6.5%
- Nationwide median 7.5%

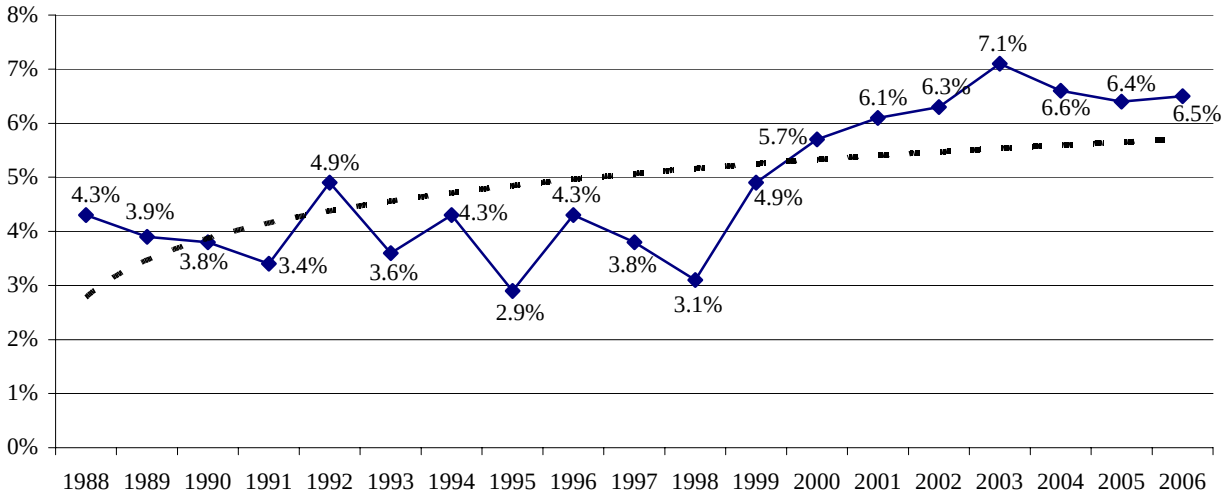
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for adults, ages 18 and over, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

Overall, since 1988 the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes has been increasing. This includes a low of 2.9 percent in 1995 and a high of 7.1 percent in 2003. Recently however, the percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes has been decreasing.

Figure 14
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 1988-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1988-2006

Demographics

Gender There is no significant gender difference in diagnosed diabetes observed from the available data.

Age The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 55-64 age group is reached.

Race American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than whites. This difference is much more evident in females than males.

Region The central and American Indian counties regions demonstrate a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those in the southeast, northeast, and west regions show a very low prevalence.

Household Income The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is significantly higher for those in lower income groups.

Education Diagnosed diabetes decreases as education increases. This is especially true for females. It also includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.

Employment Status Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or a homemaker show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of diagnosed diabetes, while those who are married or have never been married show a very low prevalence.

Table 19
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2006

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	**6,647**	**6.5**	**(5.9-7.2)**	**2,596**	**6.5**	**(5.6-7.6)**	**4,051**	**6.5**	**(5.7-7.3)**
Age									
18-24	264	0.7	(0.1-3.6)	112	1.1	(0.2-7.5)	152	0.3	(0.0-1.9)
25-34	739	2.7	(1.6-4.7)	285	1.8	(0.6-5.7)	454	3.7	(2.0-6.5)
35-44	1,038	3.3	(2.2-4.8)	420	3.5	(2.0-5.9)	618	3.1	(1.8-5.2)
45-54	1,411	5.6	(4.4-7.0)	589	5.9	(4.2-8.2)	822	5.3	(3.9-7.2)
55-64	1,168	11.6	(9.6-13.8)	498	11.6	(8.8-15.1)	670	11.6	(9.1-14.6)
65-74	945	14.2	(11.8-17.0)	364	15.2	(11.5-19.9)	581	13.3	(10.3-17.0)
75+	1,011	15.0	(12.6-17.6)	304	16.8	(12.7-21.9)	707	13.8	(11.2-16.9)
Race									
White	5,923	6.1	(5.5-6.8)	2,322	6.2	(5.3-7.3)	3,601	6.0	(5.2-6.8)
American Indian	517	13.4	(9.8-18.0)	189	10.1	(5.3-18.5)	328	16.7	(12.2-22.5)
Region									
Southeast	1,490	6.0	(4.9-7.4)	580	5.2	(3.7-7.3)	910	6.9	(5.4-8.7)
Northeast	1,613	5.3	(4.4-6.4)	610	5.6	(4.2-7.5)	1,003	5.0	(3.9-6.5)
Central	1,357	8.8	(7.3-10.6)	531	9.7	(7.4-12.6)	826	8.0	(6.2-10.1)
West	1,516	6.2	(5.1-7.5)	602	7.0	(5.3-9.1)	914	5.5	(4.2-7.1)
American Indian Counties	671	11.7	(8.2-16.4)	273	11.1	(5.8-20.2)	398	12.3	(9.0-16.7)
Household Income									
Less than $10,000	312	13.3	(10.0-17.6)	*	*	*	*	*	*
$10,000-$14,999	392	14.1	(10.1-19.4)	111	21.0	(12.1-34.1)	281	10.6	(7.4-14.8)
$15,000-$19,999	507	9.4	(6.5-13.5)	162	10.7	(5.6-19.4)	345	8.4	(5.8-11.8)
$20,000-$24,999	561	7.5	(5.4-10.2)	206	7.2	(4.4-11.7)	355	7.7	(5.0-11.5)
$25,000-$34,999	898	7.7	(6.0-9.8)	385	7.6	(5.3-10.8)	513	7.8	(5.5-10.9)
$35,000-$49,999	1,133	5.2	(3.9-6.7)	491	5.4	(3.8-7.8)	642	4.9	(3.3-7.2)
$50,000-$74,999	1,030	4.5	(3.4-6.0)	482	4.9	(3.3-7.2)	548	4.1	(2.7-6.2)
$75,000+	919	3.1	(2.2-4.5)	460	4.0	(2.6-5.9)	459	2.0	(0.9-4.2)
Education									
8th Grade or Less	287	10.9	(7.4-15.7)	126	8.6	(4.6-15.5)	161	13.8	(8.9-20.7)
Some High School	342	8.7	(6.1-12.3)	134	6.3	(3.4-11.5)	208	11.1	(7.2-16.7)
High School or G.E.D.	2,138	7.8	(6.6-9.3)	866	7.3	(5.4-9.7)	1,272	8.3	(6.8-10.2)
Some Post-High School	1,836	6.4	(5.4-7.7)	654	7.2	(5.5-9.3)	1,182	5.8	(4.5-7.4)
College Graduate	2,029	4.3	(3.5-5.3)	805	4.7	(3.4-6.3)	1,224	3.9	(2.9-5.3)

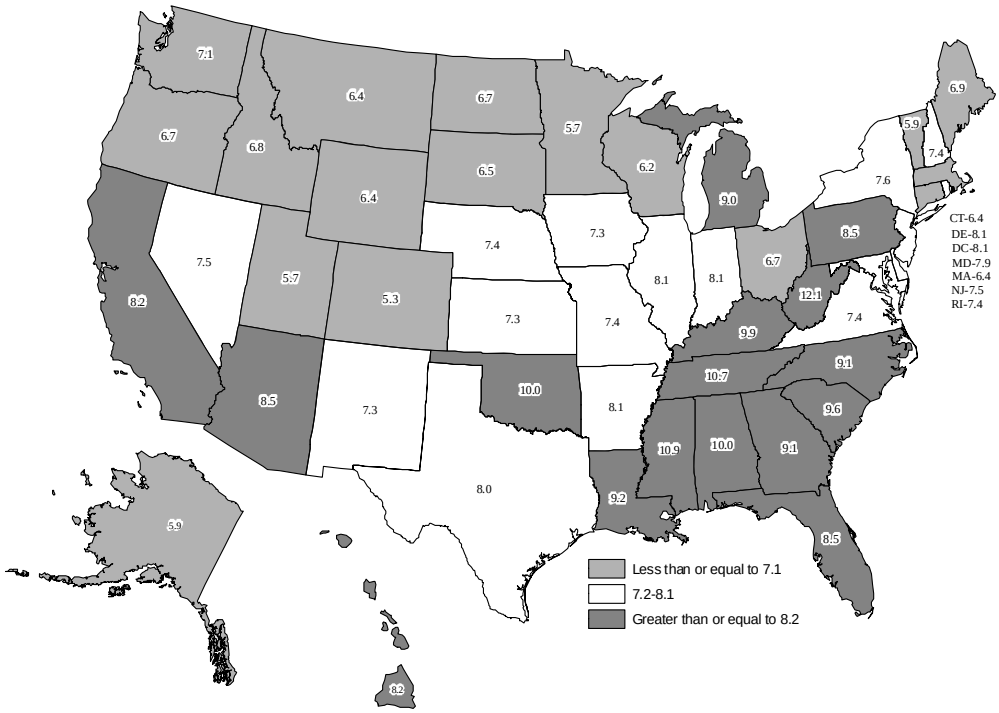
Table 19 (continued) Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2006									
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Employment Status									
Employed for Wages	3,232	3.9	(3.2-4.7)	1,223	3.6	(2.7-4.9)	2,009	4.1	(3.2-5.2)
Self-employed	910	6.0	(4.3-8.3)	596	6.8	(4.7-9.9)	314	3.9	(2.0-7.5)
Unemployed	181	5.5	(3.3-9.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homemaker	402	5.8	(3.9-8.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retired	1,553	15.4	(13.4-17.6)	554	17.8	(14.5-21.6)	999	13.5	(11.2-16.1)
Unable to Work	270	21.8	(16.4-28.5)	100	19.5	(11.7-30.8)	170	23.7	(17.0-32.1)
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,958	6.0	(5.3-6.8)	1,696	6.7	(5.6-8.0)	2,262	5.3	(4.4-6.4)
Divorced/Separated	875	8.6	(6.8-10.8)	342	8.4	(5.8-11.9)	533	8.8	(6.4-11.8)
Widowed	1,028	15.2	(12.9-17.8)	153	16.1	(11.0-23.1)	875	15.0	(12.5-17.9)
Never Married	762	3.8	(2.5-5.7)	396	4.1	(2.3-7.2)	366	3.3	(1.9-5.7)

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2006

National Statistics

The national median for respondents who were told they have diabetes was 7.5 percent. South Dakota had 6.5 percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes. Colorado had the lowest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 5.3 percent, while West Virginia had the highest percent of respondents who were told they have diabetes with 12.1 percent.

Figure 15
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2006

Further Analysis

Following are data illustrating the percent of those who were told they have diabetes for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 21.0 percent of respondents who stated they have fair or poor health have diabetes, while 4.6 percent of respondents who stated they have excellent, very good, or good health have diabetes.

Table 20
Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2006

Health Behavior or Condition	# Respondents	% Diabetes	95% CI
Obese (BMI = 30.0+)	1,682	14.0	12.2-16.0
Overweight (BMI = 25.0-29.9)	2,433	5.2	4.3-6.1
Recommended Weight (BMI = 18.5-24.9)	2,094	2.6	2.0-3.5
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	1,745	9.3	7.9-10.8
Leisure Time Physical Activity	4,896	5.6	4.9-6.4
Not Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	3,895	6.2	5.4-7.1
Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	2,417	7.2	6.2-8.4
Current Smoker	1,251	5.1	4.0-6.5
Former Smoker	1,825	9.4	8.1-11.0
Never Smoked	3,556	5.7	4.9-6.6
Smokeless Tobacco Use	300	6.4	3.6-11.2
No Smokeless Tobacco Use	6,131	6.6	5.9-7.3
Current Asthma	490	10.3	7.5-13.9
Former Asthma	174	4.6	2.6-8.0
Never Had Asthma	5,948	6.3	5.6-7.0
No Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	780	7.2	5.5-9.5
Mammogram within Past Two Years (40+)	2,265	10.1	8.8-11.6
No Clinical Breast Exam within Past Two Years	867	6.0	4.6-7.8
Clinical Breast Exam within Past Two Years	3,086	6.6	5.7-7.7
No Pap Smear within the Past Three Years	510	7.5	5.4-10.3
Pap Smear within the Past Three Years	2,385	5.3	4.4-6.4
No PSA Test within the Past Two Years (40+)	799	6.9	5.2-9.1
PSA Test within the Past Two Years (40+)	1,059	12.6	10.6-15.0
No Digital Rectal Exam within the Past Two Years (40+)	848	8.2	6.4-10.5
Digital Rectal Exam within the Past Two Years (40+)	1,075	11.7	9.8-14.0
Prostate Cancer (40+)	101	14.5	8.6-23.5
No Prostate Cancer (40+)	1,841	9.9	8.5-11.5
No Blood Stool Test within the Past Two Years (50+)	2,810	10.9	9.7-12.2
Blood Stool Test within the Past Two Years (50+)	867	14.7	12.2-17.7
Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+)	1,646	10.5	8.9-12.3
Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+)	2,073	12.7	11.2-14.4
Diagnosed with Cancer in the Past 12 Months	155	14.3	9.1-21.9
Not Diagnosed with Cancer in the Past 12 Months	6,232	6.4	5.8-7.1
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,383	3.5	2.9-4.1
No Alcohol in Past 30 Days	3,237	10.4	9.2-11.7
Binge Drinker	867	2.2	1.5-3.2
Not a Binge Drinker	5,597	7.6	6.9-8.4
Heavy Drinker	206	0.8	0.3-2.7
Not a Heavy Drinker	6,251	6.9	6.2-7.6
No Health Insurance (18-64)	404	3.3	2.0-5.4
Health Insurance (18-64)	4,038	4.9	4.2-5.7

Table 20 (continued) Have Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2006			
Health Behavior or Condition	**# Respondents**	**% Diabetes**	**95% CI**
Employer Based Health Insurance Coverage (18-64)	2,716	3.8	3.1-4.6
Private Health Insurance Plan (18-64)	570	3.0	1.9-4.8
Medicare (18-64)	126	22.8	14.3-34.5
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	169	5.9	3.3-10.2
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	175	10.5	6.4-16.8
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	226	17.1	10.3-27.1
No Flu Shot (65+)	521	11.1	8.4-14.5
Flu Shot (65+)	1,428	15.8	13.7-18.2
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	648	9.0	6.6-11.9
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	1,240	17.7	15.4-20.3
Haven't Been to the Dentist in the Past Year	2,130	8.3	7.2-9.6
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year	4,492	5.7	5.0-6.5
Not Taking any Precautions Against West Nile Virus	2,749	6.1	5.2-7.0
Taking Precautions Against West Nile Virus	3,637	6.9	6.0-7.9
Sometimes/Seldom/Never Wear Seat Belt	1,153	6.2	5.0-7.7
Always/Almost Always Wear Seat Belt	5,381	6.7	6.0-7.5
Previously Had a Heart Attack	455	24.1	19.8-28.9
Never Had a Heart Attack	6,167	5.6	5.0-6.2
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	388	20.4	16.2-25.3
Do Not have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	6,203	5.8	5.2-6.4
Previously Had a Stroke	246	20.2	14.9-26.8
Never Had a Stroke	6,394	6.1	5.5-6.8
Fair or Poor Health Status	995	21.0	18.2-24.1
Excellent, Very Good, or Good Health Status	5,629	4.6	4.0-5.2
Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30	425	20.5	16.4-25.5
Physical Health Not Good for 0-29 Days of the Past 30	6,100	5.6	5.0-6.2
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30	352	9.6	6.7-13.6
Mental Health Not Good for 0-19 Days of the Past 30	6,199	6.3	5.6-7.0
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30	450	14.6	11.3-18.8
Usual Activities Unattainable for 0-9 Days of the Past 30	6,134	5.9	5.3-6.6
Dissatisfied / Very Dissatisfied with Life	235	13.3	9.0-19.2
Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Life	6,204	6.4	5.7-7.1
Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	1,522	12.2	10.5-14.1
No Physical, Mental, or Emotional Disability	5,104	5.1	4.5-5.8
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	533	20.3	16.6-24.7
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	6,110	5.6	5.0-6.3
Injured in a Fall (45+)	234	17.5	12.6-23.7
Not Injured in a Fall (45+)	4,274	10.1	9.2-11.2
Never Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	3,550	4.5	3.8-5.3
Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	900	5.1	3.7-7.1
Military Veteran	1,002	9.8	8.0-11.9
Not a Military Veteran	5,629	5.9	5.3-6.6

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2006

Figure 16, on the next page, displays the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. In the recent years, the percent of respondents taking insulin has been increasing. There was a slight increase from 27.3 percent in 2005 to 27.9 percent in 2006.

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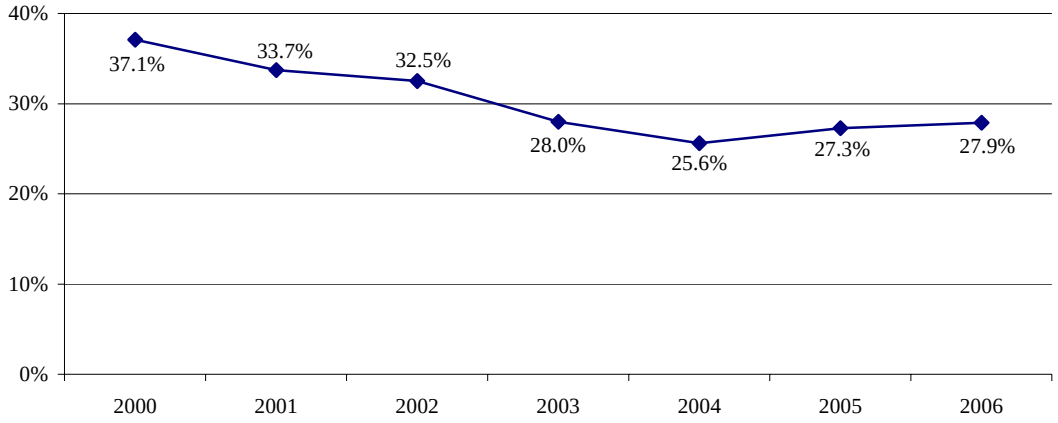
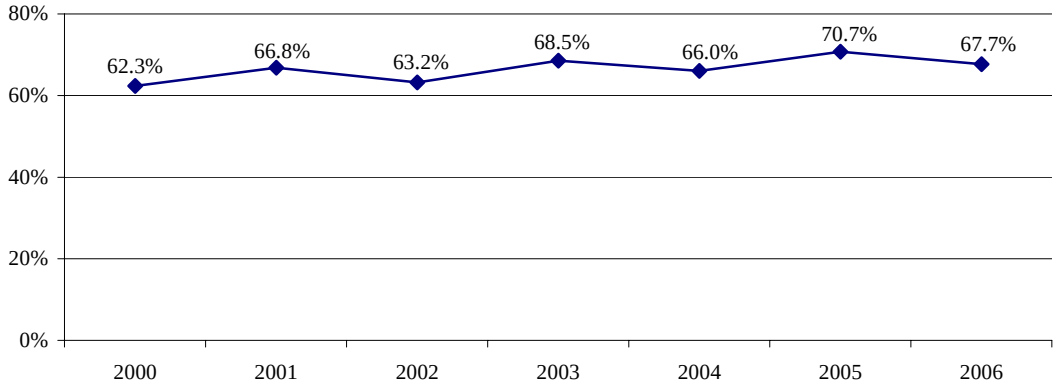
Figure 16
Respondents Who Are Taking Insulin, 2000-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Figure 17, below, displays the percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes. The percent of respondents taking pills for their diabetes decreased from 70.7 percent in 2005 to 67.7 percent in 2006.

Figure 17
Respondents Who Are Now Taking Diabetes Pills, 2000-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

From 2005 to 2006, the percent of respondents who only took diabetes pills decreased from 59.9 percent in 2005 to 55.6 percent in 2006. The percent of respondents who only took insulin decreased from 16.5 percent in 2005 to 15.8 percent in 2006. Table 21 below displays this.

Table 21
Respondents Taking a Combination of Insulin and Diabetes Pills, 2000-2006

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**595**	**608**	**530**	**450**	**344**	**354**	**287**
Insulin and diabetes pills	12.1%	10.8%	9.5%	13.8%	12.4%	12.9%	12.5%
Insulin only	15.8%	16.5%	16.2%	14.3%	20.2%	20.7%	24.5%
Diabetes pills only	55.6%	59.9%	56.5%	54.7%	50.8%	53.9%	49.7%
Neither	16.5%	12.7%	17.8%	17.2%	16.6%	12.5%	13.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day as illustrated below in Table 22. In 2006, the second highest response for how many times respondents check their blood for glucose or sugar was tied between one to two times per week and three to six times per week with 9.9 percent.

Table 22
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2000-2006

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**587**	**609**	**526**	**448**	**342**	**348**	**277**
1+ times per day	64.0%	67.0%	60.8%	59.6%	60.1%	57.6%	58.1%
3-6 times per week	9.9%	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%	12.6%	10.7%	8.4%
1-2 times per week	9.9%	10.9%	16.7%	12.9%	11.5%	12.0%	14.5%
1-4 times per month	6.0%	5.1%	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.3%
< 1 time per month	2.1%	3.2%	4.1%	6.3%	4.4%	5.1%	5.6%
Never	8.2%	5.0%	3.4%	4.6%	4.8%	8.6%	8.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they check their feet one or more times per day as illustrated below in Table 23. In 2006, 74.9 percent of the respondents stated they check their feet one or more times per day, while 70.3 percent of the respondents checked their feet one or more times per day in 2000.

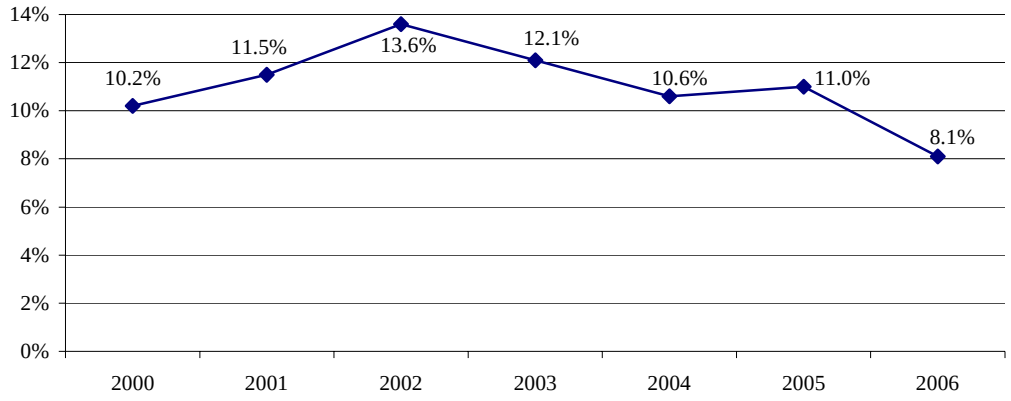
Table 23
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2006

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**573**	**596**	**521**	**445**	**340**	**337**	**266**
1+ times per day	74.9%	82.0%	78.4%	79.1%	78.8%	74.0%	70.3%
3-6 times per week	3.4%	1.4%	2.8%	0.9%	4.8%	2.7%	3.9%
1-2 times per week	8.1%	7.5%	8.2%	8.9%	8.5%	10.1%	10.3%
1-4 times per month	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%	2.1%	3.9%	5.0%
< 1 time per month	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	2.6%
Never	8.9%	5.3%	6.2%	5.6%	5.3%	7.1%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Figure 18, below, illustrates that the percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal. The percent of respondents with sores on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal decreased from 11 percent in 2005 to 8.1 percent in 2006.

Figure 18
Respondents With Sores That Took More Than Four Weeks to Heal, 2000-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated that they had seen a health professional four to six times a year. In 2006, 35.2 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year, while in 2000, 32.2 percent of the respondents stated they saw a health professional four to six times a year as illustrated below in Table 24.

Table 24
Number of Times Respondents Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes in the Past Year, 2000-2006

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**575**	**601**	**524**	**447**	**338**	**342**	**271**
13+	1.3%	1.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
7-12	6.4%	7.6%	10.9%	11.9%	9.6%	9.5%	14.2%
4-6	35.2%	40.6%	37.2%	44.1%	43.5%	43.0%	32.2%
2-3	32.4%	27.3%	29.7%	27.3%	29.0%	25.1%	31.5%
1	14.9%	13.5%	12.8%	8.3%	11.0%	14.3%	12.0%
0	9.8%	10.0%	6.9%	6.8%	5.1%	6.7%	8.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

In 2006, 36.6 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c two to three times a year, while in 2000, 39.2 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their hemoglobin A1c two to three times a year as illustrated below in Table 25. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-12 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have a glycosylated hemoglobin measurement at least once a year*.

Table 25
Number of Times Respondents Had Hemoglobin "A1c" Checked by Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional in the Past Year, 2000-2006

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Number of respondents	**550**	**579**	**503**	**431**	**321**	**310**	**251**
13+	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
7-12	0.9%	2.5%	4.4%	5.4%	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%
4-6	36.4%	40.1%	35.8%	40.0%	36.8%	37.4%	26.9%
2-3	36.6%	33.4%	34.9%	34.9%	35.3%	34.2%	39.2%
1	17.6%	16.0%	13.3%	13.2%	18.7%	16.8%	18.4%
0	7.6%	7.0%	8.6%	4.4%	4.2%	6.9%	9.7%
Never heard of test	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

In 2006, 24.3 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet one time a year, while in 2000, 17.9 percent of the respondents stated they had a health professional check their feet one time a year as illustrated on the next page in Table 26. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-14 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have at least an annual foot examination.*

Table 26 Number of Times Respondents Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations, 2000-2006							
	2006	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2000**
Number of respondents	**585**	**600**	**525**	**445**	**336**	**345**	**265**
13+	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%
7-12	3.2%	4.0%	5.7%	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	9.5%
4-6	23.2%	20.9%	18.4%	25.2%	26.6%	26.5%	24.0%
2-3	23.4%	22.1%	26.5%	23.2%	24.4%	20.8%	21.8%
1	24.3%	23.4%	19.3%	20.8%	22.9%	20.5%	17.9%
0	25.1%	29.1%	28.8%	25.6%	20.0%	25.9%	26.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

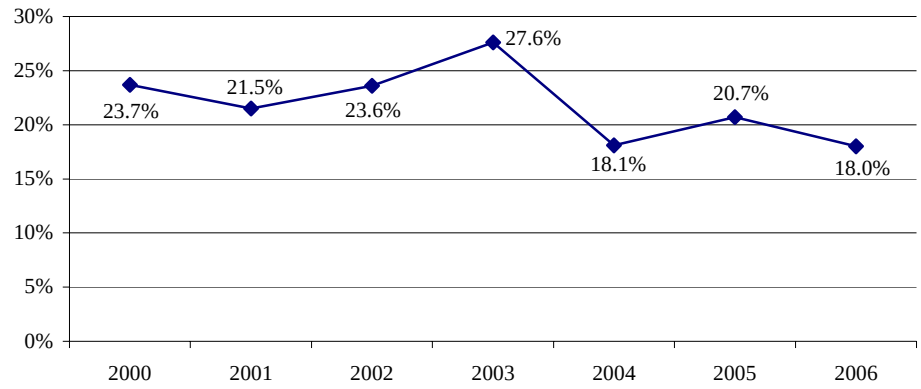
Since 2000, the majority of respondents stated they have had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated. In 2006, 72.0 percent of the respondents stated they had an annual eye exam where their pupils were dilated, compared to 77.1 percent in 2000 as shown below in Table 27. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-13 is to increase the proportion of adults with diabetes who have an annual dilated eye examination.*

Table 27 Last Time Respondents Had an Eye Exam With Pupils Dilated, 2000-2006							
	2006	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2000**
Number of respondents	**588**	**604**	**530**	**451**	**339**	**348**	**283**
Within the 12 past months	72.0%	73.8%	75.8%	78.6%	77.3%	77.6%	77.1%
1-2 years ago	12.7%	12.0%	10.5%	11.3%	13.1%	10.9%	11.3%
Two or more years ago	11.8%	12.7%	11.3%	7.2%	7.8%	9.0%	9.6%
Never	3.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Figure 19, below, illustrates respondents who were told that diabetes affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2006, 18.0 percent of the respondents had been told that diabetes has affected their eyes or they have retinopathy, compared to 23.7 percent in 2000.

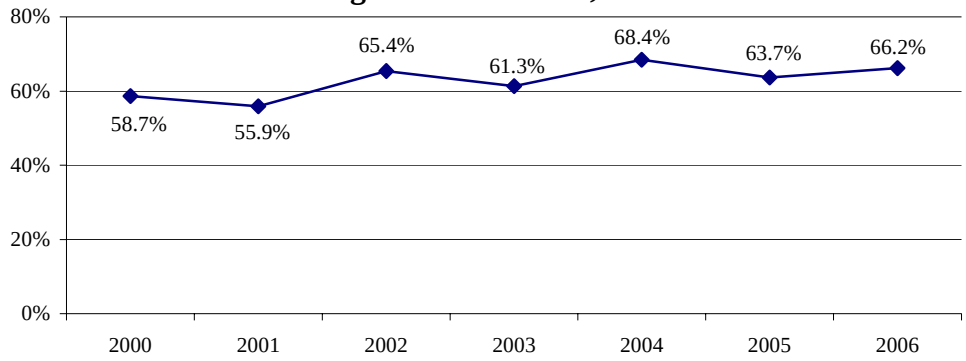
Figure 19
Respondents Told That Diabetes Has Affected Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2000-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

Figure 20, below, displays the respondents that have taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes. In 2006, 66.2 percent of the respondents had taken a course or class on how to manage their diabetes, up from 58.7 percent in 2000. *The Healthy People 2010 objective 5-1 is to increase the proportion of persons with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education.*

Figure 20
Respondents Who Have Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage Their Diabetes, 2000-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2006

CHILDREN WITH DIABETES

Definition: Children, ages 0-17, who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Prevalence of Children, Ages 0-17, with Diabetes

- South Dakota 0.3%
- There is no nationwide median for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes

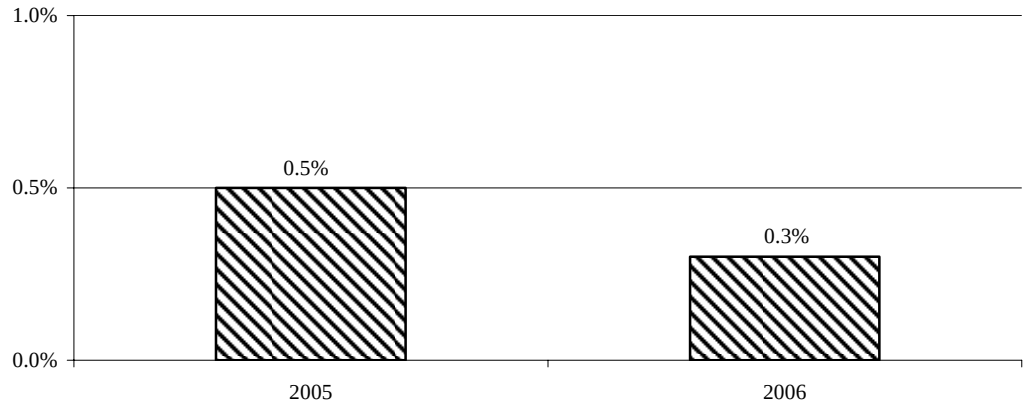
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for children, ages 0-17, who have diabetes.

Trend Analysis

This question was asked in 2005 and 2006. There was a slight decrease in the percent of children with diabetes from 2005 to 2006.

Figure 21
Percent of Children, Ages 0-17, With Diabetes, 2005-2006



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005-2006

Demographics

Gender There was no significant gender difference observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Age The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as age changes.

Race There are no racial differences observed from the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Region There are no regional differences demonstrated by the available data regarding the prevalence of diabetes in children.

Household Income The prevalence of diabetes in children does not seem to change as household income changes.

Table 28 Children, Ages 0-17, With Diabetes, 2006			
Demographics	**# Respondents**	**% Diabetes**	**95% CI**
Total	**1,913**	**0.3**	**(0.1-0.7)**
Gender			
Male	965	0.5	(0.2-1.5)
Female	941	0.0	-
Age			
0-4	367	0.0	-
5-9	419	0.5	(0.1-2.4)
10-14	485	0.1	(0.0-0.5)
15-17	399	0.6	(0.2-2.7)
Race			
White	1,520	0.3	(0.1-0.9)
American Indian	311	0.2	(0.1-0.9)
Region			
Southeast	427	0.3	(0.0-1.9)
Northeast	403	0.3	(0.1-1.1)
Central	367	0.0	-
West	428	0.4	(0.1-2.6)
American Indian Counties	288	0.3	(0.1-1.4)
Household Income			
Less than $20,000	255	0.5	(0.1-1.7)
$20,000-$24,999	126	0.0	-
$25,000-$34,999	219	0.0	-
$35,000-$49,999	375	0.5	(0.1-3.4)
$50,000-$74,999	422	0.4	(0.1-2.5)
$75,000+	369	0.0	-

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2006